

Componency

Mr. Brian Gudmundsson

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Purpose

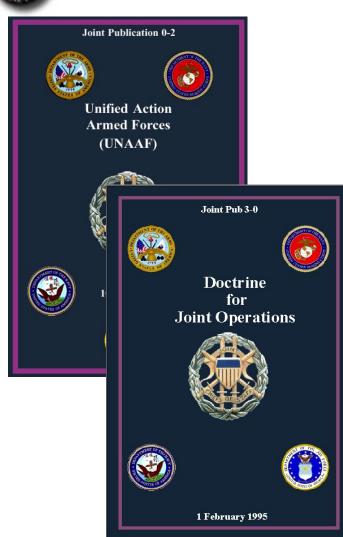


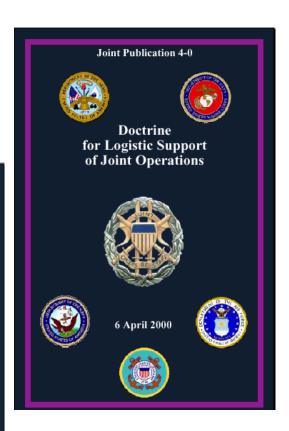
- Review types of joint force organizations
- Present an overview of joint and Marine Corps componency doctrine
- Review Marine Corps component organization and levels of componency
- Discuss roles of the component headquarters and MAGTF

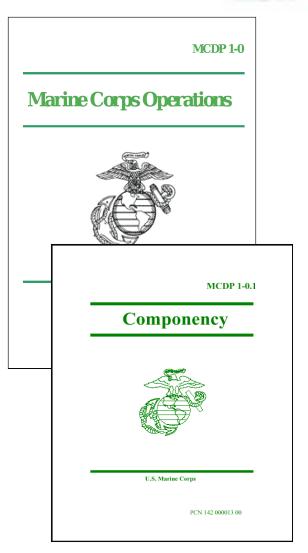
References













Organizing the Joint Force



- Service Forces are assigned to combatant commands by SECDEF
- Forces, not command relationships, are transferred between commands
- When forces are transferred, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise over those forces must be specified

Directive Authority for Logistics





- Directive authority for logistics includes the authority to issue directives necessary to ensure:
 - Effective execution of approved OPLANs
 - Effectiveness and economy of operation
 - Prevention or elimination of unnecessary duplication of facilities and overlapping of functions among the Service component commands
- Under crisis or wartime conditions combatant commanders may use all facilities and supplies of all forces assigned to their commands as necessary for the accomplishment of their missions

Command Authorities





COMBATANT COMMAND (COCOM)

Unique to Combatant Commanders

- Budget / PPBS Input
- Assignment of subordinate commanders
- Relations with DOD Agencies
- Convene Courts-martial
- Directive Authority for logistics

When OPCON is delegated

- Authoritative direction for all military operations and joi training
- Organize and employ commands and forces
- Assign command functions to subordinates
- Establish plans/requirements for ISR activity
- Suspend from duty subordinate commanders

<u>TACON</u>

Local direction and control of movements or maneuvers to accomplish mission

<u>SUPPORT</u>

Aid, assist, protect, or sustain another organization



Supported-Supporting



The support command relationship is, by design, a somewhat vague, but very flexible arrangement

Supported commander:

- Ensures supporting commander understands assistance required
- Exercises general direction of the supporting effort

Supporting commander

- Provides assistance needed, subject to existing capabilities and other assigned tasks
- Determines the forces, tactics, methods, procedures, and communications to be employed in supporting action

Establishing Directive: To specify the purpose of the support relationship, he effect desired, and the scope of action to be taken IP 0-2

Other Authorities





ADCON

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinates or other organizations in respect to administration and support "HANDCON"

- Organization of service forces
- Control of resources and equipment
- Personnel management
- Unit logistics
- Individual and unit training
- Readiness
- Mobilization / Demobilization
- Discipline

Unless other Oisteen parafiteers ADOO Mictural education the design the mission of the Marine Corps component commander to whom the forces are assigned (MCWP 3)

COORDINATING AUTHORITY

Consultation relationship between commanders (no authority to compel); applicable to



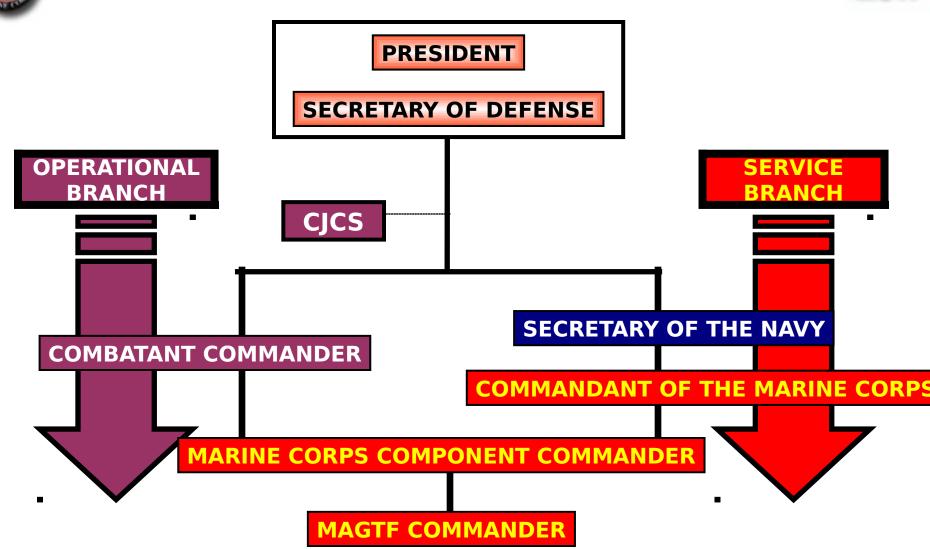
Authority granted by a commander to a subordinate to coordinate; applicable to



Chain of Command



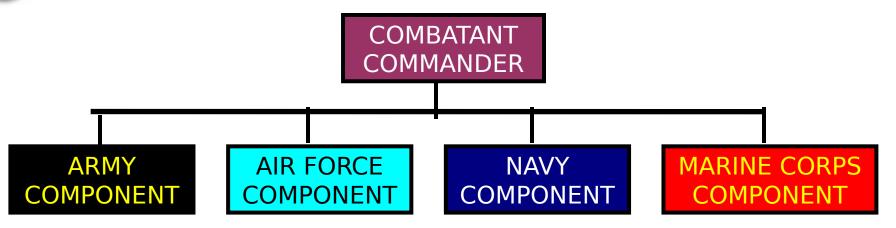




Command Relationships







All joint forces include Service component commands

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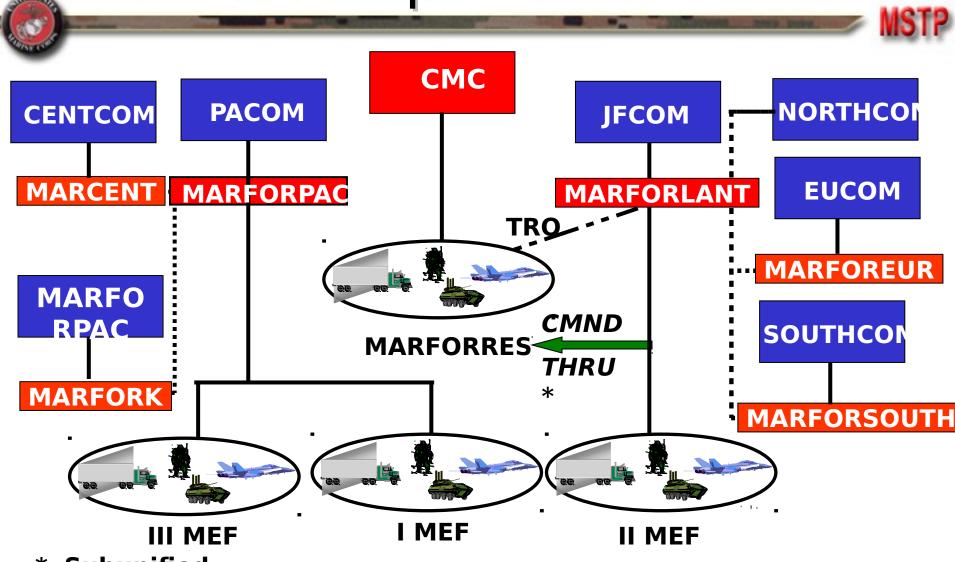
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Background



- In July 92, CMC directed the establishment of MARFORPAC and MARFORLANT as Marine Corps Components to:
 - Clarify command relationships
 - Represent USMC on matters of force employment and allocation
 - Allow MEFs to concentrate on tactical actions
 - Better prepare combatant command-level Marine Corps Component HQs for operations
 - Provide the JFC a single point of contact for Marine issues or information about capabilities and forces
 - Allow a single Marine to represent the interests of all Marine forces assigned or attached to the joint force

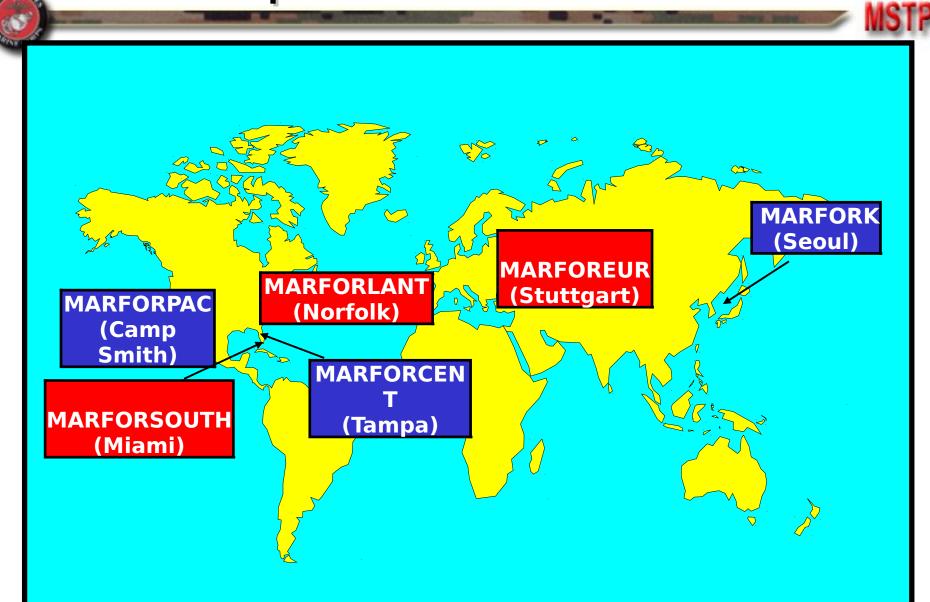
USMC Components - Who?



* Subunified

.... Common Cmdr *Commands after mobilization

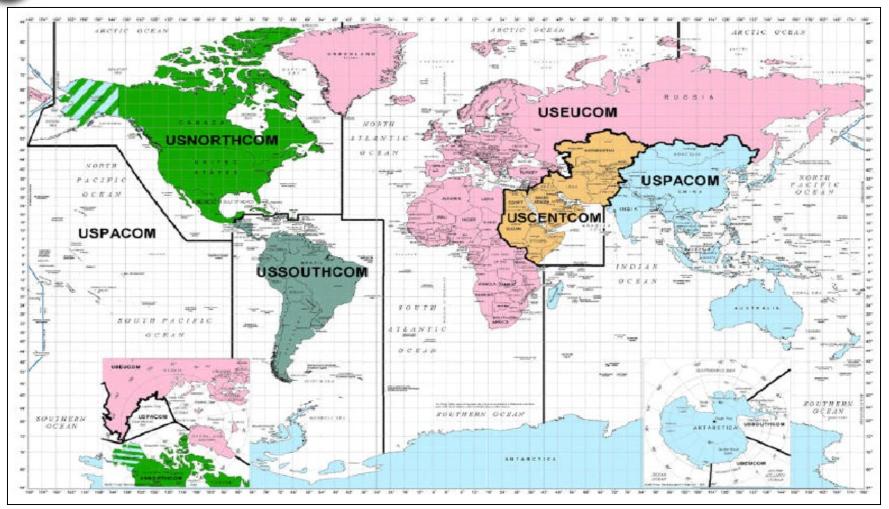
Components - Where?



Componency Changes - Oct 2002









Organizing Joint Forces



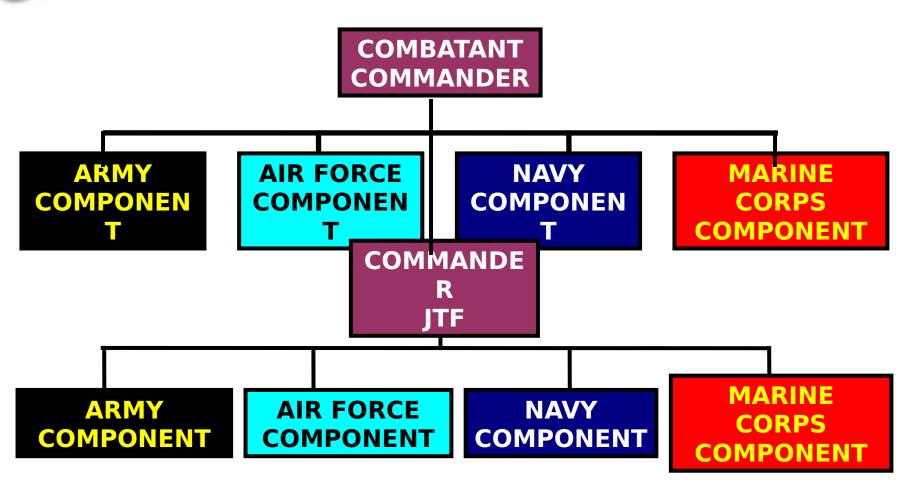
All joint forces include Service Components. Administrative and logistic support for joint forces are provided through Service Components. The JFC also may conduct operations through the Service Component Commanders, or at lower echelons, Service Force Commanders.

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Command Relationships









Organizing Joint Forces



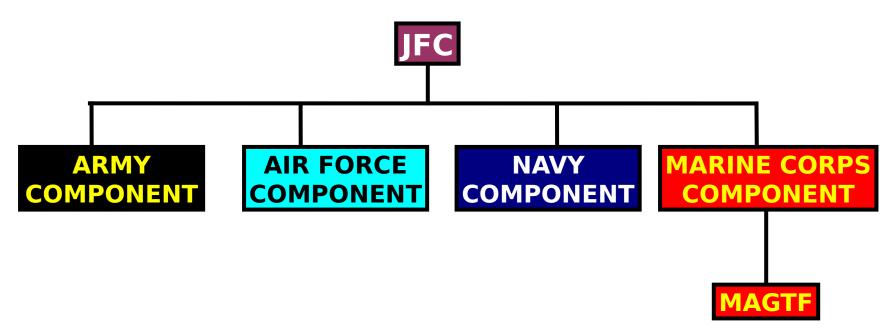
3 OPTIONS

- 1. Service Organization
- 2. Functional Organization
- 3. Service and Functional Organization

Service Organization







The intent is to meet the needs of the JFC while maintaining the tactical and operational integrity of the Service organizations

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Functional Componency



 Functional component commanders have authority over forces or military capabilities made available to them
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 The establishment of a functional component commander must not affect the command relationships between Service component commanders and the JFC JP 0-2



Functional Componency



 The JFC must designate the forces and/or military capability that will be made available for tasking by the functional component commander and the appropriate command relationship(s) the functional component commander will exercise

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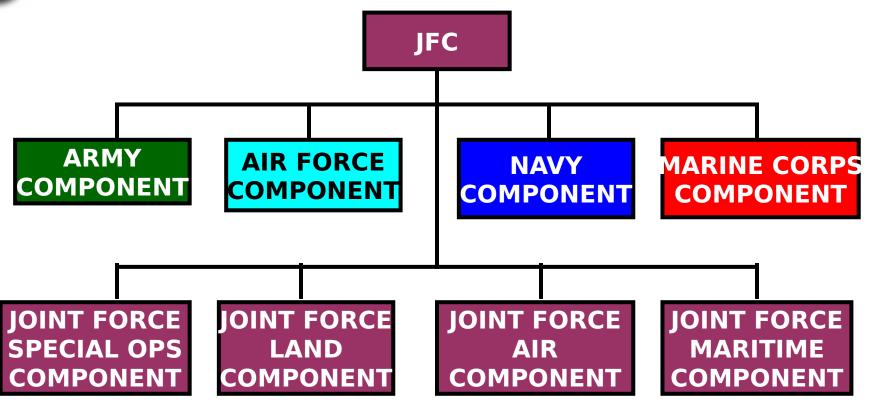
 When a functional component command is composed of forces of two or more Services, the functional component commander must be cognizant of the constraints imposed by logistic factors on the capability of assigned forces and the responsibilities retained by the Service component commanders

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Functional Organization









Functional Commander



The Functional Component Commander will normally be a Service Component Commander

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Normally, the Service Component Commander with the preponderance of forces to be tasked will be designated as the Functional Component Commander

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The JFC can appoint the Marine Corps Component Commander as JFMCC, JFLCC, JFACC

MCWP 3-40.8

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Organizing Joint Forces



Most often, joint forces are organized with a combination of Service and Functional Components with operational responsibilities.

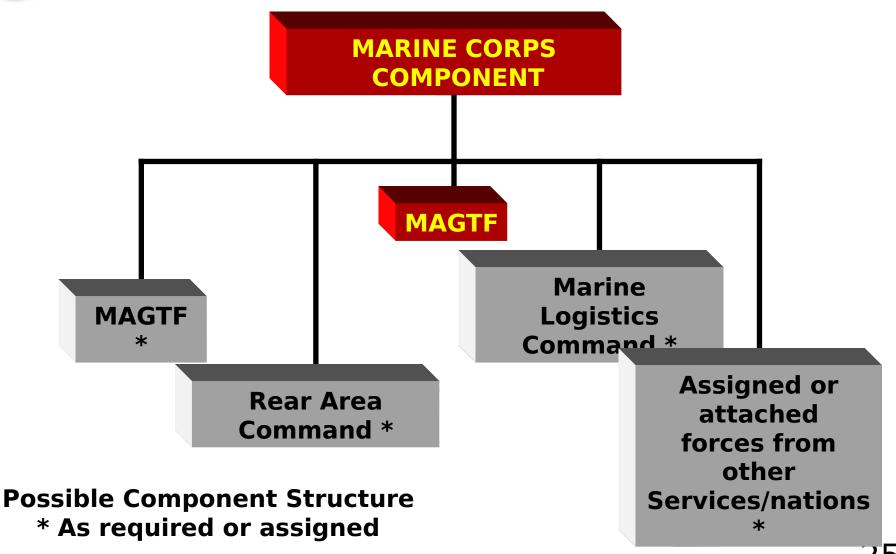
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Service & Functional Organization JFC **MARINE AIR FORCE ARMY NAVY CORPS** COMPONENT **COMPONENT COMPONENT COMPONENT** JOINT FORCE AIR COMPONENT JOINT FORCE SPECIAL OPS **COMPONENT**

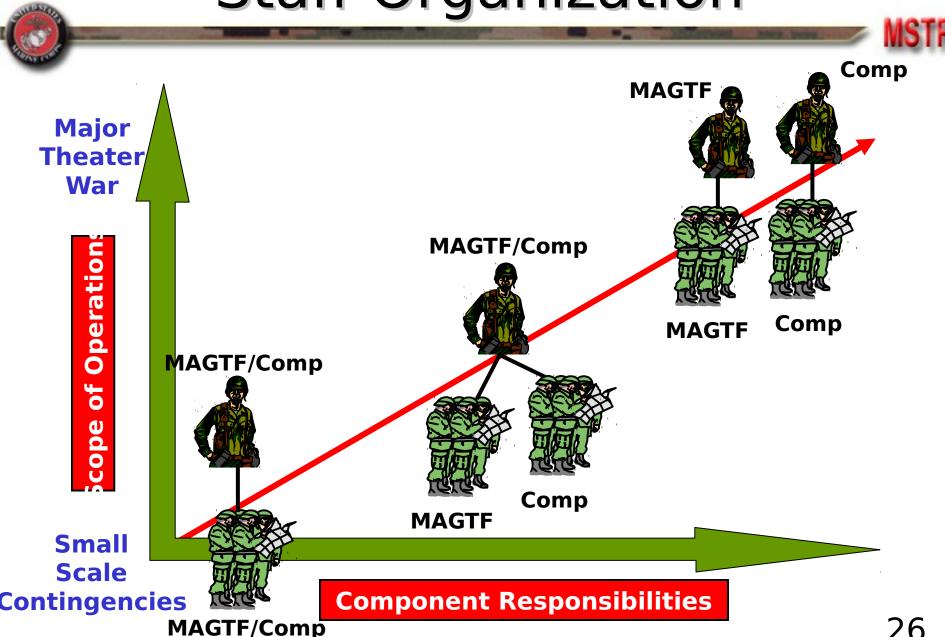


Component Organization





Staff Organization



Component Commander Responsibilities





- Making recommendations to the JFC on the proper employment of the Component's forces
- Accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned
- Selecting and nominating specific units for assignment to other subordinate forces
- Conducting joint training
- Developing program and budget requests
- Informing the JFC of planning for changes in logistical support

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Component Commander Responsibilities



- Providing supporting joint operation and exercise plans
- Maintaining internal discipline and administration
- Training forces in Service doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures
- Logistics functions normal to the command
- Oversight of Service intelligence matters
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Role of Marine Corps Component





FORCES
OPERATIONAL FOCUS
SETS CONDITIONS FOR
MAGTF SUCCESS



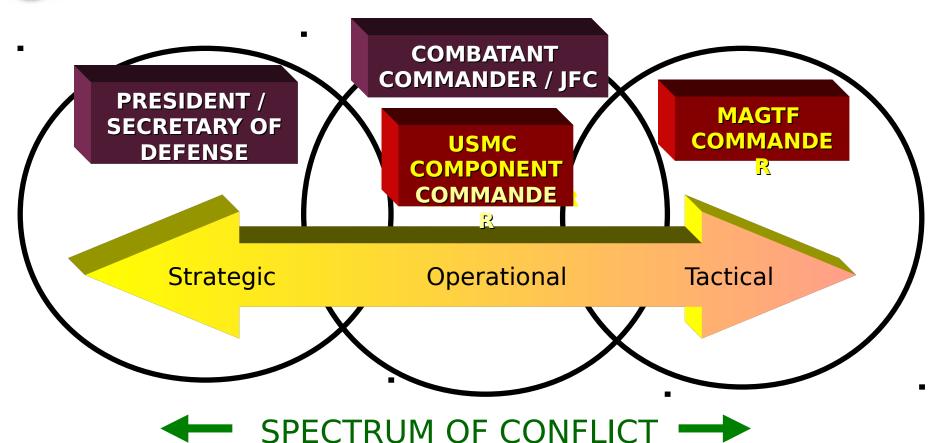
- LOGISTICSSUPPORTADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
- **▼ MOVEMENT**
- OPERATIONAL SUSTAINMENT
- **ADVOCATE**

- MANEUVER
- FUTUREOPERATIONS
- COMBAT SERVICESUPPORT

Spectrum Of Conflict







Marine Component focuses on the Operational Level:

Sets Conditions and Establishes the Environment for
Success

Role of the Marine Corps Components





- USMC is organized, trained, and equipped for MAGTF operations through "Corps" (XXX) level
- Marine Corps Component commands Marine forces
- Marine Corps Component sets conditions for the MAGTF
- Marine Corps Component is the force provider and sustainer
- MAGTF executes tactical actions
- If the Marine Corps Component is assigned functional componency, execution is normally accomplished by the MAGTF

Behind the Doctrine





- Personalities
- Personal Relations
 - Amongst Commanders
 - Amongst Staffs
 - Amongst Coalitions
- Service Perspectives
 - Concerns
 - Understanding
 - Ethos

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Summary



- Reviewed types of joint force organizations
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- Discussed the roles of the component headquarters and MAGTF